



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Rwanda

Habyarimana Announces Retirement From Military

EA2204170092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT
22 Apr 92

[Excerpts] Today Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic and supreme head of the Army, visited the operational sectors of Byumba where he officially announced that he had begun his military retirement. Florent Kampayana gives us more details from Byumba.

[Kampayana] The president of the Republic of Rwanda, Maj. Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana, is retiring from the Army after 32 years in the military and 29 years as Army chief of staff. This is what he said during his visit to Byumba. [passage omitted]

In his speech, President Habyarimana recalled that the Rwandan Army came into existence 32 years ago and that he had been a soldier since its creation. He hailed the devotion of the soldiers who have courageously confronted the rebels since the existence of the Republic. He was now, however, obliged to retire in conformity with Presidential Decree 1/2 of 3 January 1977, which stipulates that general officers must retire at 55. In addition, the 10 June 1991 Constitution and the law on political parties say that military careers and political functions are incompatible. Juvenal Habyarimana therefore remains president of the Republic and as such he is the supreme head of the Army in conformity with Article 45 of the new Constitution. [passage omitted]

Sao Tome & Principe

Demonstrators Urge Prime Minister's Resignation

AB2204113592 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT
22 Apr 92

[Text] Sao Tome, April 22 (AFP)—Protests against a harsh economic austerity programme introduced by Sao Tome's Prime Minister Daniel Daio have spread, with thousands of people now calling for his resignation. The opposition Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP) gathered several thousand people here Tuesday [21 April] in the largest demonstration yet and called for a general strike, witnesses said.

In Parliament shortly after the peaceful protest, President Miguel Trovoada criticised his premier and denounced his "lack of dialogue" in what observers saw as a demand for Daio's resignation.

Trovoada told a delegation of opposition leaders in the West African island nation that he would take decisive action within the next six days, an informed source said.

Because of the protest, a National Assembly debate on the political crisis planned for Tuesday was held over until Thursday.

Trovoada became president of the archipelago off the coast of Gabon after a post-colonial dictatorship was rebuffed at the polls 13 months ago in the first free elections.

He had the full support of Daio's Democratic Convergence Party, winning 81 percent of the votes.

But Trovoada has distanced himself from the premier over the austerity programme drawn up by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which resumed a credit flow suspended in 1988.

Two weeks ago, a thousand people protested on the streets, blaming Daio for a sharp fall in living standards.

Trovoada has pressed Gabon, France and Portugal to help finance an early election, which Daio's party would probably lose, in the view of observers.

Calls have been made for a government of national unity including members of the MLSTP whose leader, Manuel Pinto Da Costa, seized power in 1975 as Portugal granted independence to the islands it ruled since 1522.

Daio has announced plans to seek a motion of confidence from the parliament, which could torpedo Trovoada's hopes of finding a government more popular among Sao Tome and Principe's 120,000 people.

President Dismisses Prime Minister

LD2304002192 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 2300 GMT 22 Apr 92

[Text] This evening President Miguel Trovoada of Sao Tome and Principe dismissed Prime Minister Daniel Daio's government by means of a decree read on national radio.

The decree says the government is to remain in office pending the appointment of a new executive. It further states that the dismissal is due to the urgent need to end the political crisis sparked by the public statements made by the government on 3 April against the president of the Republic. These statements created a confrontational situation that prevents the proper institutional relationship between two sovereign bodies—the government and the president of the Republic.

In a message to the nation earlier this evening, Miguel Trovoada listed the main reasons for his dismissing the government: the failure of the institutions to function properly, lack of dialogue, and the impossibility of reaching a consensus.

Djibouti

MPs' Term of Office 'Temporarily' Extended

EA2204120592 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 21 Apr 92

[Excerpt] Under the chairmanship of Alhaji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of Ministers held its 138th weekly session this morning. One of the issues discussed was the one proposed by the Presidency to temporarily extend the term of members of parliament [MP]. In view of the current situation in the Republic of Djibouti and particularly the situation in the north of the country, the members of the Council of Ministers adopted the proposal to temporarily extend the MPs terms. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Government Spokesman Supports Enlarged UN Force

EA2204200092 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 22 Apr 92

[Text] Today a spokesman for the Interim Government of the Somali Republic welcomed the steps being taken by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus Ghali to send 500 soldiers to Somalia to oversee humanitarian supplies. The spokesman said the 500 soldiers would not be enough and that a greater number were needed to maintain peace in the country and to facilitate the restoration of social services.

Council of Ministers Discusses Political Situation

EA2204142092 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 0445 GMT 22 Apr 92

[Text] A Council of Ministers meeting was held yesterday under the chairmanship of Somali President Ali Mahdi Mohamed. The participants discussed the security and political situation in the country in depth. The Council of Ministers focused its deliberations on the widespread problems afflicting the country's regions. It pointed out that there are problems such as civil war, hunger, severe drought, destruction, extreme poverty, and refugees in the regions.

After reviewing the seriousness of the aforementioned problems in the country's regions, the members of the Council of Ministers expressed their anxiety about the dangers posed to civilians by counterattacks waged by the former dictator Mohamed Siad Barre and his surrogates.

After prolonged discussions, the Council adopted the following resolutions:

1. To fight collectively Siad Barre and troops loyal to him morally and materially. The fight should be a relentless and a decisive one in accordance with the resolutions of the Djibouti accord;

2. The Council called on movements which collectively signed the Djibouti accord, namely the United Somali Congress, the Somali Salvation Democratic Front, the Somali Patriotic Movement, the Somali Democratic Movement, the Somali Democratic Alliance, and the United Somali Front to unite and drive the dictator Mohamed Siad Barre out of the country as stipulated in the accord. Similarly, the Council called on the Somali National Movement, which played a significant role in the nationalist struggle to overthrow dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, to play their rightful role in the fight against the dictator who is squarely responsible for the destruction which has befallen the country's regions.

The Council of Ministers sounded a warning [words indistinct] who are being used by Mohamed Siad Barre in ethnic clashes and in the civil strife.

Tanzania

Zanzibar President Receives Omani Delegation

EA2204111492 Zanzibar Voice of Tanzania
in Swahili 0400 GMT 21 Apr 92

[Text] Zanzibar—Dr. Salmin Amour, president of Zanzibar and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, has hailed the Government of Oman for continuing aid to Zanzibar in various spheres. Dr. Amour expressed his gratitude when he met the Omani Government delegation at Kibweni State Lodge on 20 April. He said bilateral cooperation between the two countries continues to grow daily and expressed the hope that it would continue for the benefit of both peoples.

Oman recently gave broadcasting equipment to Zanzibar for its television service and for Radio Tanzania-Zanzibar, as well as an office valued at 38.5 million shillings.

Uganda

Museveni Receives Visiting Chinese Delegation

EA2204141492 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 0700 GMT 22 Apr 92

[Excerpt] The Chinese Government delegation led by a special envoy and vice chairman of the National People's Congress, Madam Chen Muhua, yesterday called on President Yoweri Museveni at State House, Entebbe. During their discussions President Museveni commended the Chinese Government and people for all the support (?they gave to the) African liberation movements. He also thanked China for the bilateral support given to Uganda for a number of years, adding that this type of cooperation had been beneficial as exemplified by the success registered in the growing of rice by individual peasants in Uganda. The rice growing scheme

was introduced in Uganda by the Chinese under a bilateral cooperation program between the two countries.

President Museveni praised Chinese wisdom in undertaking economic reform which, he said, is bound to bring prosperity to the Chinese and other people of the world. Mr. Museveni expressed happiness that the Nambale sports stadium project east of Kampala would soon take off.

Madam Chen said that China is now on the road to stability and economic development. She said that the program of economic reform has been in progress for the past 13 years and enjoys the support of the Chinese people. Madam Chen said that as Uganda and China are both developing countries, they have a lot in common to strengthen the South-South cooperation. She observed that the relationship between Uganda and her country established nearly 30 years ago has grown from strength to strength especially in the economic field. [passage omitted]

Delegation Meets Prime Minister

*EA2204174592 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 0700 GMT 22 Apr 92*

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr. George Cosmas Adyebo, has expressed optimism that China will help Uganda to emancipate itself economically as it did in the struggle for political independence. The prime minister was receiving the Chinese delegation who are on a three-day visit to Uganda. The meeting took place at his office in Kampala.

The prime minister hailed the excellent relationship and cooperation existing between Uganda and China and said that the relationship has been getting stronger every year since diplomatic relations were established between Uganda and China a week after independence. He said owing to this continued warm relationship between the two countries, Uganda has been able to go into further understanding with China and has enjoyed cooperation with China in the economic, technical, education, as well as cultural fields.

The prime minister expressed gratitude to China for her great contribution to Uganda, especially in the fields of agriculture, infrastructure building, and technical education. Mr. Adyebo said that Uganda has registered understanding with China concerning the transfer of technology and called upon relevant government organs to see to it that areas upon which the countries have

reached understanding in economic and technical cooperation are followed up and implemented.

The prime minister noted with pleasure that the joint venture company born out of cooperation between the (Sietco) company of China and the National Housing and Construction Corporation of Uganda—The East African Construction Company, Limited—has been inaugurated and will in due course undertake the construction of roads, bridges, houses, and a number of construction works in the country. Mr. Adyebo also called for more cooperation between Uganda and China in the areas which have not been identified and tackled.

The leader of the delegation, Madam Chen Muhua, said the visit of her delegation will contribute in no small measure to the strengthening of the economic relations between Uganda and China. She assured the prime minister that with the existing warm relationship and smooth function of the two embassies, a lot in the areas of economic and technical cooperation is expected. [passage omitted]

Aga Khan Group Meets With Prime Minister

*EA2204175092 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1000 GMT 22 Apr 92*

[Excerpt] Talks between the Uganda Government and the Aga Khan Foundation have opened at the International Conference Center in Kampala. Opening the meeting, the leader of the Uganda delegation, the prime minister, Mr. George Cosmas Adyebo, said that the government welcomed the Aga Khan investment in Uganda especially in the industrial sector like food processing. The prime minister explained that the discussions are on the matters concerning the economic, social, and cultural activities of developing the Ugandan economy. He said as the Aga Khan has a network of social and economic activities worldwide, the Ugandan side would like to convince and persuade them to bring more changes in our industry, education, health services, and food processing.

In the reply, the leader of the Ismaili community in the world, the Aga Khan, was happy to note that the fact that the meeting between the two sides was on schedule is a sign of purpose of the Uganda Government. He said that the Aga Khan network is intending to create permanent structures and institutions in the social, educational, financial, and industrial establishments as a long-term collaborative venture. The mission is a follow up of last year's visit to Uganda aimed at reviving the Aga Khan activities in Uganda. [passage omitted]

State Department's Cohen on De Klerk, Referendum*MB2304104392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0943 GMT 23 Apr 92*

[Text] Harare April 23 SAPA—South African President F.W. de Klerk was over-confident following his success in last month's whites-only referendum, according to United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen.

ZIANA news agency reported this was said by Mr Cohen on Thursday [23 April] when he briefed Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe on his visit to South Africa earlier this week.

Mr Cohen, who arrived in Harare on Wednesday, said he had found African National Congress President Nelson Mandela optimistic about the situation in South Africa following the March 17 whites-only referendum. He had, however, found Mr De Klerk over-confident as a result of his victory in the referendum.

The referendum gave Mr De Klerk the mandate to continue with reforms to end apartheid.

Mr Mugabe replied it was also his interpretation that President De Klerk would emerge arrogant after winning the referendum.

TBVC Future 'Unresolved' After Codesa Sitting*MB2204152892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1438 GMT 22 Apr 92*

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg April 22 SAPA—The deadlock over the future of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states remained unresolved at the end of Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] sitting on Wednesday [22 April] and delegates speculated the issue might have to be referred to the convention's Management Committee [MC].

Delegates said that Monday would be the make-or-break day on which the working group would have to resolve the issue of whether or not the will of the people in the TBVC states should be tested on reincorporation into South Africa.

If the group was unable to reach a compromise the matter would be referred to the daily Management Committee which might then refer it to Codesa II.

In the meantime delegates would discuss the issue with their principles before resuming talks at Codesa on Monday.

The ANC/SACP [African National Congress/South African Communist Party] axis maintained on Wednesday that a referendum on reincorporation would be a futile exercise. It was supported in this view by the Transkei, Venda, Ciskei and the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses.

The ANC said in its latest submission to Working Group Four, which is dealing with the issue, that government's insistence on testing the will of the people was designed to frustrate, if not deprive, the people of the TBVC states of the right to participate in all the transitional and constitutional processes.

The ANC said Codesa II agreements should provide for the immediate restoration of South Africa citizenship to the people of the TBVC states without delay.

If this course was followed, the sovereignty of the TBVC states would be unaffected and no downgrading of status would be necessary.

The ANC warned the government's insistence on testing of the will of the people through a referendum or election could undermine Codesa and derail the negotiation process.

Government sources in turn said it was the ANC/SACP axis that was frustrating the process.

A government delegate said that the deadlock was caused by attempts by the ANC and its allies to change the terms of reference of Working Group Four which had accepted at Codesa I that homeland citizens' views should be tested on reincorporation.

"The deadlock has come about because the ANC, SACP, NIC [Natal Indian Congress] and TIC [Transvaal Indian Congress] have changed their position in this regard."

This was unacceptable and no working group had the right to challenge its own terms of reference, he said.

"If the issue remains deadlocked after Monday then it will be referred to the MC. If they feel that the terms of reference must change it will be referred to Codesa II."

The deadline on which results have to be produced for Codesa II on the different issues under discussion is May 7.

The agenda for the second plenary session of Codesa includes discussion on agreements reached, problem areas needing attention and the way forward.

The government source said that although the group was experiencing difficulties, the debate was lively and there had been no threat of a walkout. The ANC also described the debate as intense and constructive.

'High-Level' Discussions on W. Mandela Coaccused*MB2204124292 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 22 Apr 92*

[Text] The South African Police say high-level discussions are continuing to secure the extradition of Katiza Cebekhulu who is still in safe custody in Zambia.

Cebekhulu was a coaccused of Winnie Mandela in their kidnap and assault trial. He's been in a Zambian jail for over a year. In a recent interview he claimed he was abducted and taken out of South Africa by an ANC

[African National Congress] unit to prevent him from giving evidence against Mrs. Mandela.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Reg Crewe has confirmed that high-level discussions between South Africa and Zambia on the matter are continuing, but he's declined to divulge which parties are involved in the talks.

ANC MK Denies Decision To Attack Hostels

*MB2304115292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0953 GMT 23 Apr 92*

[By Norman Patterton]

[Text] Pretoria April 22 SAPA—Members of Umkhonto we Sizwe's [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing, MK] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional headquarters on Thursday [23 April] denied they had taken a decision at Shell House last month to attack IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] hostels.

But they told the Goldstone Commission in Pretoria on Thursday that they could not guarantee absolute control over MK members.

"Anybody can do his own thing without the mandate of the MK leadership," Oupa Monareng, MK political commissar, told a hearing chaired by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone.

The hearing was convened after two police informers said they had attended an MK meeting at Shell House in Johannesburg where a decision had been taken to attack IFP hostels in four Transvaal areas.

Mr Monareng said members at the meeting suggested MK attack the hostels, but the leadership's response was that the armed struggle had been suspended. MK had become more involved in mass action.

Mk's PWV regional headquarters were also not empowered to take decisions, as this was a function of MK's national leadership.

Mr Monareng said comrades felt their lives were threatened and that they were losing confidence in MK.

Sidney Mbilo, the regional headquarters' chief of personnel, told the hearing the Groote Schuur and Pretoria minutes and the D. F. Malan agreement bind the MK to a suspension of action, and that MK had no right to commit soldiers to action that would be detrimental to these accords.

Police Find Arms Cache; Arrest ANC Official

*MB2304094592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0908 GMT 23 Apr 92*

[Text] Pretoria April 23 SAPA—A prominent ANC [African National Congress] official has been arrested in Empangeni, Natal, after police found a large arms cache in a building occupied by the organisation, police said on Thursday [23 April].

In a statement the South African Police said the arrest on Wednesday followed a search of the building in the northern Natal town.

The arrested ANC official was not identified.

"It was necessary for the police conducting the search to make use of force in order to gain access to the premises after the owner failed to produce the key," the statement said, adding police had acted on the authority of a search warrant granted by a magistrate.

Police recovered:

- 612 rounds of AK ammunition;
- one AK-47 magazine fully loaded;
- two Stechkin pistol holsters;
- six hand grenade dust covers;
- three Stechkin pistol magazines;
- one Stechkin pistol;
- 124 rounds of Stechkin ammunition;
- one AK-47 cleaning kit;
- one AK-47 carrier strap;
- four hand grenade detonators; and
- nine rounds of .38 special ammunition.

They also found several Inkatha Freedom Party membership cards.

The arrested ANC member has been charged with unlawful possession of explosives and a firearm and defeating the ends of justice.

"The discovery of the weapons is viewed in a serious light by the police and we would urge all concerned to respect and carry out the principles of the National Peace Accord," the police statement said.

"Members of the public are once again reminded that substantial rewards are paid for information leading to discovery of arms caches or arrest of persons involved in these unlawful acts."

DP To Keep ANC Contact Despite Expulsions

*MB2204175992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1651 GMT 22 Apr 92*

[Text] Parliament April 22 SAPA—The expulsion of five MPs [members of parliament] who had joined the African National Congress [ANC] did not alter the DP's [Democratic Party] intention of maintaining contact and cooperation with the ANC, DP leader Dr Zach de Beer said on Wednesday [22 April].

Speaking during the state president's vote, he said there would certainly be a need for the DP and its principles in a future South Africa.

While the DP may have made errors of judgment in framing strategy and tactics, it had never sacrificed principle for expediency or truth for political advantage.

There may be some danger for the DP in a forthcoming election in which a perception would arise of "the elephants fighting and the grass being trampled."

"But the vast majority of democrats believe that we have a duty to uphold our principles and values in a new South Africa."

There was nothing in the record of either the National Party [NP] or the ANC to inspire confidence that they would apply the type of pragmatic social market policies which have proved themselves in the world's winning nations.

Dr de Beer said his party would prefer to see the new South Africa governed during its initial phase by a government of national unity in which both the NP and ANC participated, but many people saw this issue as a "gladiatorial contest" between those two organisations.

The DP's strategy review committee headed by Gardens MP Mr Ken Andrew would soon report on its recommendations for the new phase of building a South African nation.

NP on ANC Proposal for Non-Elected Government

*MB2204154992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1444 GMT 22 Apr 92*

[Text] Parliament April 22 SAPA—The ANC's [African National Congress] proposal for a non-elected interim government was precisely the stand of each military dictator who had come to power in the last 50 or 100 years, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe (NP [National Party] Hederkruijn) said on Wednesday [22 April].

Speaking in debate on the state president's budget vote, he said such dictators claimed that because an existing government was deficient, they should take over. They then found repeated excuses for not handing back to civilian rule.

This was why the National Party said that in a process of transition there should be continual constitutional control by the government of the day.

Even a transitional government had to be properly elected.

Dr van der Merwe said SA [South Africa] was one of the countries in the world in which it was difficult to create a lasting democracy.

It was for this reason that the NP was proposing the establishment of a second chamber of Parliament based on the protection of minorities, as was the Senate in the United States.

"This is the same principle we must build in here."

One could easily be misled by terminology in talking about a federal system.

The answer was that one had to look at the particular circumstances of SA and create a system of government, whatever one wanted to call it, that could deal with the country's particular problems.

He said the National Party stood out in the political arena like a lighthouse built on a rock of principles, and constructed of the concrete of the enthusiastic dedication of its members.

It was the only party that was based on principles that had proved themselves over time and whose standing had been constantly rising.

No other party had a better image inside and outside SA.

The ANC was experiencing problems in adjusting to the post-referendum era, and these problems had been given a new dimension with the walkover of the DP's [Democratic Party] "famous five".

One had sympathy for the leader of the DP, who was a man to be respected. "One congratulates him on taking this stone (the defecting MPs) out of his shoe. But one fears that after he takes out all the stones there will be very little left behind."

Treurnicht Questions Arrival of UN Task Force

*MB2204161692 Johannesburg SAA in English
1543 GMT 22 Apr 92*

[Text] Parliament April 22 SAPA—The SADF [South African Defense Force] had already received instructions to start preparing for a United Nations task force to arrive in South Africa in August, according to the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, on Wednesday [22 April].

Speaking during debate on the state president's budget vote, he said he would like State President Mr F W de Klerk to comment on this.

The task force's aim would be to monitor the composition and institution of a so-called interim government and the election.

The SADF would be confined to its bases and the new government would then constitute a new national defence force which would replace the SADF, Dr Treurnicht said.

Further, in preparation for the UN task force, a large-scale rationalisation programme had begun to scale down the SADF.

"It sounds too far-fetched to be true. But then, again, it is a fact that the government has already given in to the most far-fetched demands of the ANC [African National Congress]."

Dr Treurnicht said he found it incomprehensible that South Africa seemed to want to impose an "American political heresy" of one-man-one-vote on the "human reality, the ethnic reality" of the country.

Even if one favoured a federal system, the basis remained federal states which had to have boundaries, and negotiations on these borders would have to take place.

A statement by the chief minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, that the survival of "the Zulu people as Zulu people" was at stake, was "not Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] language ... It is very much the language of self-determination ... It comes close to what I suggest for our future dispensation: a commonwealth of South African states", Dr Treurnicht said.

The leader of the National Peoples' Party, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the visit by South Africa's cricket team to India and the West Indies was a result of the reform initiatives.

Treurnicht Statement 'Disinformation'

*MB2204180092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1619 GMT 22 Apr 92*

[Text] Parliament April 22 SAPA—An allegation by the Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht that a United Nations task force [was coming to the country in August] to oversee the election was an example of rampant disinformation by opposition groups, the deputy defence minister, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said on Tuesday [21 April] [as received]. Speaking in the debate on the state president's vote, he said the remark was unnecessary. A simple telephone call would have scotched the rumour. The allegations demonstrated Dr Treurnicht's political impoverishment.

The state president's speech unbanning the ANC [African National Congress] and other organisations rendered the armed struggle unnecessary, but violence continued. The ANC was continuing its disinformation campaign against the security forces to hide its own activities.

22 Apr Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2204114292

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Public Wants To Hear More Than Codesa 'Platitudes'—When the 19 parties convene for the Convention for a Democratic South Africa II, Codesa II, on 15 and 16 May "South Africans will want to hear more than platitudes," declares a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 22 April. "While there has been agreement on establishing a 'transitional executive authority', there has been little progress beyond that. The two main parties—the De Klerk administration and the ANC [African National Congress]—seem more intent on scoring points than on finding a way ahead." The ANC suspects the De Klerk administration of "stalling, accusing it of using the continuing violence as an excuse to delay progress to interim government." The De Klerk administration accuses the ANC of "harbouring a 'majoritarian' bid to monopolise rather than share power." THE STAR warns Codesa's participating parties that "if they are not seen to move ahead constructively, the public will lose faith in their ability to produce a settlement. The high hopes aroused by

Codesa last December will give way to cynical fatalism in the same way as the optimism initially generated by the National Peace Accord is being corroded by despair."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Route To Parliament 'Different'—"It is one of the ironies of our times that the ANC's first parliamentary representatives should be five white men from wealthy and essentially conservative constituencies," begins a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 22 April, as it comments on the switch of five Democratic Party MPs to the ANC. "The ANC's new recruits, the men it calls its 'five new comrades', will represent not so much a liberation movement as the changing currents in white politics." However, BUSINESS DAY believes the five, who now stand as "independents" in Parliament, will find themselves "answering for the lamentable as well as the laudable parts of ANC history and policy. They exemplify its nonracialism but will be questioned about detention camps, and nationalisation, and even about Winnie. They have a new script, and may struggle a bit at the start. The ANC should have been in Parliament years ago. This way is different, and a bit messy, but should be interesting and might even be entertaining."

SOWETAN

Who is Really Behind Violence?—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 22 April in a page 10 editorial says the violence "tearing through our townships makes the 'Emergency Summit on Violence' called by the SACC [South African Council of Churches] today imperative." Political leaders have "signed peace pledges, called on their followers to refrain from violence and have pleaded for a peace that still eludes this nation. It is time they went back to plan for it. It will all have been a waste of time and effort if they got together to make the usual noises. They need to find answers to serious questions. Who is really behind the violence? The knee-jerk answers will not do."

BEELD

Editorial Views Opposing Factions Within DP—"Yesterday's suspension of four DP MPs from the DP caucus indicates that an attempt has finally been made to find solutions to differences within the party. Whether this cleanup operation will bring an end to the paralyzing struggle for the soul of the DP, we'll have to wait and see," begins a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 16 April. "The four were suspended after discussions on a future role for their party with ANC leader Nelson Mandela, without the permission of their leader." "Four other members in the group were not suspended but they are at least sympathizers." "Parallel to this group we have the faction favoring closer cooperation with the National Party. Two spokesmen, Tony Leon and Roger Hulle proposed a strong motion in favor of such a move. Caught in the middle of these two factions, in the mold of the old Progressive Party, we have Dr. Zach de Beer who wants the DP to remain independent." "Whatever happens, for the DP as well as for the CP [Conservative Party] beset by similar problems, the future does not seem bright."

Angola**UNITA Warns of 'Tragedy' if Elections Not Held***MB2204201992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Apr 92*

[Report on statements by Jorge Valentim, information secretary of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, at a news conference on 22 April; place not given]

[Text] Dr. Jorge Valentim today read a communique issued by the Standing Committee of the Political Commission of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], in which the latter congratulates the personnel of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola for not having violated the ceasefire. In the communique, UNITA accused the government of carrying out dangerous maneuvers aimed at delaying the elections.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] The international observers know that UNITA has opened to government the areas under its control in order to facilitate the extension of state administration. Moreover, UNITA has been cooperating with the government in the extension of state administration. Yet the government of the People's Republic of Angola has been resorting to unacceptable excuses to justify the failure to comply with what is stated in the peace accord. For instance, the government claims it lacks transportation for district and commune administrative staff.

Paragraph B of No. 3—The government has not yet appointed the director general of elections and other government officials to the National Electoral Council. In view of that, no concrete steps have been taken to (?hold elections).

The activities of the UN technical team have been brought to a halt because that team has been unable to liaise with government officials and to operate. [end recording]

In its communique, UNITA says that if elections are not held in September there will be a national tragedy. Dr. Jorge Valentim was asked to comment.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] There will be a national tragedy if elections are not held.

[Reporter] So, you do not rule out the possibility of a new wave of violence in Angola?

[Valentim] I wish you would not assume what I have in mind, based on the parameters that I have spelled out. You should bear in mind that the country's socio-economic situation is very serious. Nevertheless, the conduct of the noble people of Angola has remained unchanged. One cannot foresee, however, what the reaction of the people will be if elections are not held. It is a human and unforeseeable factor. That is why we have

urged the Angolan and international community, as well as the international observers and the United Nations to ensure that everything is done within the framework of the peace process so that elections are held on 29 and 30 September. There is no reason to postpone the elections and the process leading to elections. [end recording]

Joint Commission Meets in Menongue 22 Apr*MB2304051792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Apr 92*

[Report on statements made by Cuando Cubango Governor Domingos Hungo; Dr. Antonio Franco, spokesman for the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM; and Colonel Tadeu of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, at a CCPM meeting in Menongue on 22 April]

[Text] The extension of state administration in Cuando Cubango is being endangered by large quantities of land mines. The Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] today went to Menongue to assess the situation and to review other issues relating to the Bicesse Accords. Cuando Cubango Governor Domingos Hungo, SKS, says he was optimistic about the visit.

[Begin recording] [Hungo] Well we have reached an agreement. We will succeed in our endeavors provided that more assistance is given and control ensured.

[Reporter] What are the problems the province is facing with the implementation of the peace accords?

[Hungo] Well we have problems with the extension of state administration. There were areas which the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] agreed to open for state administration and others which it did not. This was known ever since the signing of the peace accords.

In March, the government was informed by the UNITA delegate that the districts, which were initially not open for state administration, had been declassified. Those districts are: Cuangar, Calai, and Dirico.

[Reporter] So, does that mean that as of now the disarming of land mines will proceed and that the extension of state administration will be successfully accomplished?

[SKS] I think so because one of the main problems has to do with the disarming of land mines. The local government has raised the question of disarming land mines. The CCPM agreed that more and better equipment should be sent to a province of the size of Cuando Cubango. So, I think that significant steps will be taken in the disarming of land mines. [end recording]

Dr. Antonio Franco, spokesman for today's meeting of the CCPM in Menongue, had this to say:

[Begin Franco recording] We have found out that the extension of state administration still needs to be

extended to five districts and 14 communes. This covers a huge area of the province.

Obviously, there have been problems caused by political differences regarding the extension of state administration to Cuando Cubango Province. Today, however, we saw that those problems have been overcome. The UNITA provincial delegate has assured us, and the UNITA delegates within the CCPh confirmed that UNITA will not raise further obstacles to the extension of state administration. The provincial governor has informed us, however, that in order to extend state administration he requires means which are (?unavailable).

Another conclusion that we have drawn from this meeting is that the question of land mines in this province ought to be reviewed by the Joint Verification and Control Commission in Luanda with a view to changing some of the plans that had been made for the demobilization of troops and disarming of land mines nationwide. Special attention must be given to the disarming of land mines in Cuando Cubango Province. [end recording]

Members of the CCPM delegation, which was in Menongue today, met with the team verifying the neutrality of the police force. According to UNITA Colonel Tadeu, the meeting was designed to brief the delegation on specific issues.

[Begin Tadeu recording] We have formally handed over a notice issued by the Political Commission regarding the tactical interpretation of one of the articles of the internal regulations on the verification of neutrality of the police force. [end recording]

The confinement and demobilization of troops in Cuando Cubango Province are going according to plan. Small-scale assistance is required to prevent delays.

UNITA Accuses Huila Police of Attacking House

*MB2204195992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Apr 92*

[Report on statements by Jorge Valentim, information secretary for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, on 22 April; place not given]

[Text] In an announcement made this evening, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] revealed that eight police agents fired at the residence of Gaspar Chipembele, the organization's delegate in Huila Province. UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim made the announcement at a news conference today.

[Begin Valentim recording] At 0400 on 22 April 1992, a team of eight security agents attacked the Lubango residence of Mr. Gaspar Chipembele, UNITA's provincial secretary. The residence houses General Ben-Ben,

chief of staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, and General Chiwala.

The assailants were in a Land Rover which stopped a few meters from the residence. Thereafter, the assailants jumped out of the vehicle, firing at the sentry. Two agents of the aforementioned team and the Land Rover were captured during this serious violation.

In view of that serious occurrence, which endangers the peace accords, the UNITA delegations throughout Angola want pressure to be exerted on the government so that the culprits may be punished in view of that unpatriotic action. [end recording]

Meanwhile, an ANGOP report from Lubango contradicts the statements made by the UNITA information secretary. ANGOP says that in Lubango at dawn today, UNITA soldiers damaged a vehicle belonging to the Provincial Police Command, which was on patrol. The soldiers arrested two agents.

ANGOP cited Domingos Chique, chief of the operational guard, as saying that the incident occurred shortly after his office received an anonymous telephone call, saying that an attack would be launched against Gaspar Chipembele, UNITA's delegate for Huila Province. ANGOP adds that the matter has been discussed at a meeting between UNITA and police elements, during which UNITA accused Huila Police Commander Superintendent Salvador Rodrigues of planning the assassination of UNITA's provincial representative.

Mozambique

Chissano Opens Container Terminal, TV Branch

*MB2204190892 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 22 Apr 92*

[Text] In two ceremonies held in Beira today, President Joaquim Chissano opened the new container terminal and the local branch of the Experimental Television. The container terminal fits within the framework of the first phase of the rehabilitation of the Beira Corridor. The event was attended by the presidents of Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Cape Verde. Malawi's transportation and communications minister represented President Kamuzu Banda. Also present at the ceremonies were the transportation and communications ministers of southern African and donor countries, and representatives of international financial institutions, the diplomatic corps, as well as users of the Beira Corridor. Speaking on the occasion, President Joaquim Chissano singled out the importance of the event to Mozambique and southern Africa's economies.

Zambia's Chiluba, Others Speak

MB2204191192 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 22 Apr 92

[Text] President Chiluba has said that regional peace should be sought to enable increased use of natural

resources. Mr. Chiluba said in Beira today that Mozambique's natural resources can only be better used in an atmosphere of peace. Mr. Chiluba was speaking after the opening of the first phase of the Beira Port Corridor Project which has taken over five years to build and cost \$130 million. He observed that though geographically Zambia is landlocked, the cooperation in the region ensures her access to sea ports.

Meanwhile, Mr. Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe said that the region is committed to the full utilization of the Beira Corridor, and looked forward to the completion of an oil terminal by next November.

Botswana President Dr. Quett Masire also said that this year's drought will put a strain on southern Africa's transport resources, and (?it is happening) with the increased handling capacity of the Mozambican port of Beira. Dr. Masire said in Beira today that for relief food to be transported quickly there is need for efficient transport. He was happy that Beira had increased 1.5 million-tonne capacity of handling cargo. He observed that the container terminal (?opened) today has very modern cargo and ship handling facilities.

The president of Cape Verde, Mr. Antonio Monteiro, and the representative of Malawian President Kamuzu Banda also attended the ceremony.

South African Tug Reaches Stricken Greek Tanker

MB2204203092 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 22 Apr 92

[Excerpt] The South African super tug, John Ross, is preparing to tow the stricken Greek tanker, Katina P, further out to sea after it ran aground in Maputo, but it is feared that the vessel could start breaking up once the towing operation starts. This report by Ida Jooste and cameraman Leon Breytenbach:

[Begin recording] [Jooste] The vital decision to tow the vessel out to sea was made by the ship's owners this afternoon. The problem, however, is that another ship is needed for the transfer of the oil. Because this ship will arrive in 10 days, thousands of tonnes of oil may leak into the sea if the ship breaks during the towing operation. Shipping experts are worried that the 26-year-old tanker will not be able to withstand the powerful forces of the sea because the deck is already cracking up.

[Pentow Marine Spokesman Bob Liptrot, in English] Should any spill occur there, there is less chance of it coming ashore anywhere even as it passes the South African coast. This is probably one of the most difficult salvage operations we have encountered on this coast.

[Jooste] Today in Durban sophisticated equipment, including Japanese designed rubber fenders and submersible pumps, was loaded onto another Pentow tug, the (Causeway Salvo). The tug is due to leave Durban late tonight or early tomorrow morning and is expected in Maputo by Friday. Five million liters of oil have

already leaked from the vessel causing immeasurable damage to the environment. The tourist industry and the country's most important export product, prawns, is seriously threatened. Dead fish are already being washed up along the coasts. It is a serious problem because fish is the only dependable source of food in the country. [end recording] [passage omitted]

UN Report on Country 'Most Affected' by Drought

MB2204193792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Apr 92

[Text] Mozambique is the country most affected by the drought in southern Africa. This is stated in a joint report issued by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] and the World Food Program [WFP]. The report notes that 3 million people are seriously affected by famine and that unless international assistance is given, deaths will be inevitable. The report was released following a number of visits by teams of the two organizations to 10 southern African countries. The report adds that 17 million people in the region will require emergency assistance. Of those, 13 million are Angolan and Mozambican refugees and war-displaced persons. The joint FAO-WFP report says that southern Africa will need to import 6 million tonnes of foodstuffs, including 2,000 tonnes of emergency aid.

* Maputo Suburban Violence: Renamo Blamed

92AF0655A Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
15 Mar 92 pp 1, 6, 11

[Article by Almiro Santos: "The War of the City Blocks"; first three paragraphs are DOMINGO introduction]

[Text] They kill. They use firearms and machetes. They terrorize people. The soldiers, who in theory should be honoring the pledge that they took on completion of their training (to defend each square and city block), declare they have nothing to eat. No wages and no food.

The Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] denies that its men are responsible for some cannibalistic attacks in the outlying districts of Maputo City. It blames the attacks on the troops of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front]. Could there be a third force? The fact is that in these attacks many innocent people die, homes are sacked, and neighborhoods and entire districts are put under a real "state of siege."

And when night falls, the people leave in search of safer places, fleeing from the savagery of these men. Who are they, really?

Their profession is killing. They wield machetes. They carry firearms slung across their shoulders. They move silently. From time to time they act out scenes of pure cannibalism. They cut off heads and stand watching the blood spurting from the arteries. They cut off limbs and

laugh with glee. It is sadism, obviously. In Maputo no one hears the laughter and the weeping, although it is all happening barely 10 km from the city where the central government is located. T-3, the Green Zone, and Ndlavela districts are some of the locales in this war of the city blocks. Whoever is behind the killing is attempting to win blocks through terror. Pure and tragic terror. The Renamo denies all the accusations against them. The Renamo says it makes absolutely no sense that it would engage in such indiscriminate slaughter of people who might possibly vote for the party in the elections. So who is doing the killing, and why?

In Albasini District, on the outskirts of Maputo City, a woman saw her brother decapitated with a machete. She told the reporters that the act was committed by the Renamo. The woman did not back up her accusation with facts that would leave no doubt that it was really the Renamo, but she said the armed gang fled immediately when militiamen opened fire.

Attempting to reconstruct the raid by the armed gang, the residents hold that if the gang belongs to the Renamo "there must be great infiltration into the military units stationed in the zone," since until very recently Albasini was considered a secure area, even sheltering refugees from Marracuene District, farther north.

To the east of the district is the coast, ruling out any possibility of attack from this side, unless the assailants are coming by launch and using submarines, according to a resident of Albasini, who lost his wife in the first attack. He thinks his wife is being held captive at a base somewhere.

To Albasini's south is Maputo City, but although there is some possibility that the armed gangs are entering by the trail that leads to the district from the city, it is thought that, because the last armed gang to attack Albasini was seen fleeing northward, there may be small encampments in the vast area that no one controls and that includes Mutanhana and Macaneta.

If the gangs of assailants were coming from the west, they would have to cross National Highway No. 1, which is ruled out by the time at which the attacks occur; according to a resident, "they would need at least four hours to make the trip and would risk running into our troops while it is still daylight."

The attacks normally occur between 2000 and 2200. However, it is recalled that there was an attack against Albasini and Mahotas at dawn, and hence might be attributed to a gang that had to cover a great distance and could not risk passing through other inhabited districts, such as those in the environs of Zimpeto, by daylight.

A serious problem: How are the weapons being brought into these districts without attracting any notice? There are suspicions that collaborators of the armed gangs are using the guise of refugees to move a veritable arsenal into locales previously targeted for attack. It is thought

that women carrying bundles on their heads may be serving as a kind of "walking powder magazine" to support these actions.

In Zimpeto District, which is west of Mahotas and Albasini, the security is not in any doubt. On one side are the powder magazines and a permanently stationed military unit. To the north of the district is "Mabor de Mocambique," which enjoys great military protection.

In the case of an armed attack from that direction, the attackers would have to detour around this area and move farther north, more precisely, into the locale of Michafutene, where two training centers of the Defense and Security Forces are located.

Last week, meanwhile, a commando unit surprised a group of Renamo members in Moamba District, who were allegedly returning from attacking districts on the outskirts of Maputo. According to the Armed Forces General Staff, six Renamo men were killed.

A military source said that it was not at all clear where the attacks against some outlying districts of Maputo City were originating, but he guaranteed that bases that might be used in attacks against Maputo were being "relocated."

Maputo: So Far and So Near

From T-3 District it is possible to enjoy a panoramic view of Maputo City at night. Even during the day, you can see, in the distance, the buildings of the great capital. At night the twinkling city lights are a reference point that cannot be ignored, as a matter of survival. This is the precise direction to take when fleeing the attacks of the armed gangs.

The road that leads to T-3 District, adjacent to George Dimitrov District, is more impassable than a goat path. At one time the trucks of the ROMOS [expansion not given] company circulated on it, but after a given time it no longer figured in the travels and projects of the company. The remains of what was once a usable road is now used by those who will go anywhere for a little profit: the "chapas-300" [taxis or minibuses bearing hackers' license plates ("chapas")].

It is precisely this route that thousands of people take to flee from the insecurity of their district and seek refuge within the circle of the Green Zone District or else in George Dimitrov District. The ritual is repeated every day at the same hour and involves the same individuals.

In T-3 District, any sign of war disappears in daylight hours. The kids continue to sell loose cigarettes, the local market is bustling, and trading is constant. Sometimes there are holiday festivals, but the music and the liquor do not dull the vigilance and watchfulness of the residents for any suspicious activity.

There are war zones in which there is nothing to do but make love. In T-3 District, people wait until after midnight, when it is thought that there will not be any

attacks, according to one of the residents who said he was "unhappy" with his situation of forced abstinence.

"I usually have to spend three hours thinking about what I am going to do. This is not living," he complained.

Farther north, in the area where an outdoor movie theater, the "Drive-In," functioned at one time, the former residents are seen only in the seasons for imbibing cashew and canhu, when they get together to celebrate nostalgic memories of the time when they lived in peace.

Incidentally, it is thought that it may be in these abandoned areas, where almost no one is living, that the armed gangs wait for a few hours before moving in to attack T-3, Ndlavela and the Green Zone districts. Congolote District, for example, is considered "no man's land."

A resident of T-3 District, a former captive, mentioned Congolote as the place where his captors remained for a day before they set off for their base. He said he managed to escape when a squabble broke out among them over the loot they had stolen from the people.

Three former captives all declared that when they were captured they were taken in the direction of Congolote, where the captors proceeded to distribute the stolen goods. The only reference that they gave regarding the possibility that their captors belonged to the Renamo was the allusion to a "base" where the "chiefs" took possession of the goods they were transporting, leaving their captors "sucking on their fingers."

One resident guaranteed that one of the assaults on Ndlavela was carried out by a gang of children "who appeared to be drugged."

When they assaulted a store, they immediately ran for the cookies and the candy, but they were all drinking beer.

Another eye witness said that T-3 District was attacked by a gang of children who were transported in a truck with a foreign registration, but there are contradictory opinions in this regard, because another witness claimed he did not see a single armed child, but individuals in uniform who appeared to be our troops.

In the district, there are differing opinions about the origin of the armed gangs. Some people point in the direction of Congolote, in the north, and others point to the west, toward Ndlavela. Traveling in this direction it is possible to reach Moamba District, where the Renamo members were killed recently, according to the communique from the General Staff.

There are also disagreements as to whether the "camping out" ["placagem"] exercise occurs every day. Despite the attacks, most of the residents insist on staying in their houses, fleeing only when the attacks occur, and generally to a preestablished location.

"We stay here until 2100 or 2200. After this we know that we can sleep in peace and they will not come," said one of the residents who stays home.

However, joining a wave of people coming from Ndlavela and other nearby districts, many residents of T-3 District resort to the "chapa-300" to "clear out," preferably going even farther than George Dimitrov District or the Green Zone. Residents of the area farther to the north of the Green Zone seek refuge in the old Benfica District.

"Chapa-300": Big Business

The business of the moment is called "chapa-300" along the route that links T-3 and George Dimitrov districts. Thousands of people avail themselves of dozens of small vehicles that circulate around "Beirut," particularly after 1700.

Most of the families that abandon their residential areas take bundles of clothing, blankets, and food with them. Others who have their own means of transport do not hesitate to take along a mattress, joining the huge procession of individuals seeking safety in other population centers.

Without hiding his satisfaction, a "chapa-300" driver commented: "What a great business!"

If they cannot take the "chapa," some families walk from their homes to George Dimitrov, Bagamio, and "25 June" districts. Thus, in addition to the endless line of cars, there is a real exodus on foot, recalling the days of the American gold rush. In this case, the "prospectors" are simply citizens who, overnight, have discovered that in Mozambique the only secure place is the cemetery.

In George Dimitrov District, the demand for the "chapa-300" is just as great. This did not happen in the days when people were still going to bed in safety in the outlying districts. Now the minibuses are crammed with passengers going toward the city, starting from the terminal in George Dimitrov District. Some people do not believe supplementary measures are being taken and prefer to have the guarantee of sleeping in a place where they will not be surprised. Some of them were living in Congolote, then they moved on to Ndlavela, and from there to T-3 District. This time they do not want any more surprises and would prefer to see effective solutions.

Incidentally, just last week a merchant in George Dimitrov District found a note in his shop which said: "The next district will be this one!"

Deliberate Passivity?

In the last attack on T-3 District, the armed gang did not meet any resistance. In almost all the attacks against the suburbs of Maputo City, units of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] have demonstrated an alarming passivity, which has led to public protests.

In T-3, a resident claimed that every night he sees troops leaving their barracks and heading toward the areas from where the attackers are supposed to be coming. The resident was surprised that the two forces never meet; when the attacks take place, about three hours elapse before there is any response from the FAM.

Last Wednesday, a soldier with an AKM on his shoulder was at the market in T-3 District. He said with some discouragement that he had been eating "chima" for six months and had never seen fish or meat on his plate. Just "chima."

Eagerly inhaling huge drags from the cigarette which we offered him, the soldier revealed that, in fact, "our morale is low. Where are our paychecks? We only know that the paymasters have cars, that the financial officers of the Defense Ministry have market stalls and all that. They are eating up our money, and they want people to stay here in the jungle and fight. Fight against whom?"

The soldier was wearing a pair of sandals that were not army issue. They are probably the only reminder he has of his civilian life. He was walking around with his weapon slung across his shoulder and was looking hungrily at the goods on the market benches and the shelves of the stalls.

Quickly peeling a banana that was offered to him, the soldier added, talking about the commandos: "The ones with the dollars? I do not know; ask them. What I know is that Military Maintenance is selling the food that should be for us. Have you never seen a Military Maintenance man selling food to civilians while our soldiers are going hungry?" he asked.

A while ago a mechanic in T-3 District said that, without realizing it, he had repaired a motorbike allegedly belonging to a Renamo member. Another resident declared that "they even played soccer with us at the New Year's tournament."

One of the bloodier massacres perpetrated by the Renamo in Mozambique was at Homoine, in Inhambane Province. At the time, survivors reported that the Renamo members had even played soccer on the local fields for a few hours. Although it is not quite the same, the case of T-3 District demonstrates that there must be great passivity to allow such attitudes.

Flight, Always Flight

The slogan today is flee, always flee, no matter where. Those who flee leave their homes unguarded. The other problem that arises for the new refugee is this: his belongings are exposed to those who have light fingers and live by thievery.

Residents of Ndavela who have settled in T-3 District complain that most of their belongings are gone; they have been filched. Once again facing the problem of insecurity, most of them prefer to remain in T-3 District,

even knowing that their shacks have been set up in locales exposed to attack by the armed gangs.

Paradoxically, the attackers pass over the miserable shacks of the displaced people and prefer more prosperous houses, certainly looking for more significant booty. In addition, commercial establishments are favored targets; some shops and cooperatives have been cleared out.

In George Dimitrov District, hundreds of people who have gathered there are sleeping in the open, taking advantage of the fact that the market stalls have recesses where it is more or less possible to shelter a family, and the verandas of the commercial establishments are covered, which partially protects them when it rains.

At the terminal in George Dimitrov District, there are all kinds of people, most of them carrying mats, blankets, and tin pans. Last Wednesday a motorbike stopped in front of a market stall. The cyclist had a child on his shoulders who was less than two years old. He was searching for the rest of his family: his wife and two older children.

Once he had located his family, the problem was to find a place to settle down. There was a field nearby where most of the displaced people generally take refuge. The cyclist went there, followed by the rest of his family. It is always this way. Others go farther. They do not trust in the security of the district and catch a "chapa-300" to take them into the city.

The threatening note that was found in one of the shops in George Dimitrov District has not discouraged those who frequent the market stalls, or the respective vendors. Although we do not know much about the family budget, it is certain that some of the individuals who flee from the insecurity of the districts adjacent to George Dimitrov spend the night drinking beer. Some of them say, in a half-serious, half-joking way: "If I have to die, I am going to die happy."

George Dimitrov District is located more or less between Kilometer 5 and Kilometer 7 of National Highway No. 1. At the crossroad that leads to Malhazine are the powder magazines. Shortly before you reach the district, traveling from the city in the direction of Marracuene District, there is a military unit.

Sometimes armored cars pass by, but the pessimists say that the military vehicles are on their way to "Mabor de Mocambique," to strengthen the security there.

Many residents of the Green Zone District, which borders George Dimitrov on the west, are going to the former Benfica. The northern part of the Green Zone is half deserted, since it is close to the "First of May" District, which in turn is near Congolote. However, on the western edge of the Green Zone District is the substation of the Sonefe [expansion not given], which has its own protection, although people have very little

faith that it could withstand an assault by an armed gang intent on conducting an attack against George Dimitrov District.

Not trusting in anyone, and feeling that there is no one to protect them, people take leave of each other more or less in the manner of the two women who were saying, when it was time to "bed down" in the circle of the Green Zone:

"I ta pfuchana." "A i pfuchaneni." ("May we wake tomorrow morning.")

The problem is that no one knows if there will be a tomorrow.

[Box, p 11]

Renamo Denies Attacks on Suburbs

The political representative of the Renamo on the Joint Verification Commission [JVC] denied that his movement was attacking districts in the suburbs of Maputo City, since it would make no sense to attack the people who could be electing the party tomorrow.

When the weekly DOMINGO contacted Victor Anselmo by fax in Italy, he blamed the situation on the fact that Great Britain, by its own admission, was training officers and men of the Frelimo in Inyanga, in Zimbabwe. On completion of the training, they are issued cutlasses and firearms, the purpose of which is killing.

The raids on the suburban districts of Maputo City have shown a certain tendency to use cutlasses, which led an FAM officer to comment: "Knives are quieter and allow them (the Renamo) to pass unnoticed, since they want to avoid confrontation with our military units."

"Categorically" denying the accusations that the Renamo is attacking the outlying districts of Maputo City, such as T-3 and Ndlavela, Victor Anselmo declared that this is not consistent with the fact that the Renamo is a political movement that intends to enter the Mozambican political scene.

Regarding the allegations that Renamo members have entered T-3 District by truck, Anselmo asks:

"How is it possible for Renamo guerrillas to enter these districts, past a number of military barracks, and remain there for long periods without any intervention by the government forces?"

A source in the Army General Staff declared, however, that Renamo is to blame for the attacks on the suburban districts of Maputo City, citing statements allegedly made by some members of the movement who had been captured in various districts that have been attacked.

As for the possible passivity of the military units stationed in the suburban districts, the source preferred not to comment, since any response would involve confirming some data, including those referring to wages and logistics.

For its part, the Renamo thinks it "strange" that there are troops billeted in Maputo for the defense of the capital itself and of the general population, and yet day after day there are acts of violence against the people, which are attributed to the Renamo.

The political representative of the Renamo on the Joint Verification Commission said his movement was concerned about the lack of progress in the peace negotiations that are taking place in Rome and blamed the "Frelimo Government" for the impasse on the accords which should have been signed already.

The Mozambican Government has already demonstrated its intention to sign a cease-fire agreement, suggesting that the political issues be dealt with once a climate of peace has been achieved, but the Renamo is sticking to its position of wanting to discuss the political aspects first, because it fears it will not be placed on a equal footing with the Frelimo.

Victor Anselmo, who is currently in Rome, accuses the Mozambican Government of using delaying tactics in defense of its antidemocratic constitution and, in turn, nothing can be done outside the limits of that constitution.

In conclusion, Anselmo reiterated that the attacks on the suburban districts are not the Renamo's responsibility.

However, some witnesses to the attacks have blamed the Renamo, but they have not offered any arguments to back their statements.

In the end, who is behind these attacks against the suburbs of Maputo? For what purpose?

END OF

FICHE

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